

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three dollars in advance; \$3.50, if delayed six months; or \$4.00 at the expiration of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR a square (ten lines or less) for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS a square for each subsequent insertion.

Professional and other cards not exceeding one square of small type, will be inserted one year for \$10.00 in advance. Twelve Dollars will be charged for a year or NINE DOLLARS for half a year.

To those who wish to advertise by the year, with the privilege of changing at pleasure, the rates will be FIVE DOLLARS for half a year or TEN DOLLARS for a year, payable quarterly.

Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements strictly to the business of their own houses. Those who wish to have their names and addresses published in the paper, must make the contract at the time of inserting their advertisements, to avoid misunderstanding.

Advertisements sent in without any specification as to the number of insertions desired, will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the regular advertising rates.

Communications of a personal nature or for the benefit of Corporations, Companies, or private individuals, will be published gratis. Obituary notices will be charged for.

For advertising notices, for Rent and City offices, \$3; for County offices, \$5; for District and State offices, \$10.

LINCOLN'S USURPATIONS.

SPEECH OF

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, OF OHIO.

In the U. S. House of Representatives,

July 10, 1861.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding \$250,000,000, being under consideration.

Mr. Vallandigham said:
Mr. Chairman, in the constitution of the United States, which the other day we swore to support, and by the authority of which we are assembled here to-day, it is written:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States."

It is further written, also, that the Congress to which all legislative powers are thus committed, shall be composed of two branches.

"Shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

And it is yet further written, in protection of Senators and Representatives in that freedom of debate here, without which there can be no liberty:

"That for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Holding up the shield of the constitution, and standing here in the place and with the majesty of a Representative of the people, I repeat to you, Mr. Chairman, that the freedom of speech within these walls, though with somewhat more, I trust, of decency and discretion than have been sometimes exhibited here, Sir, I do not propose to discuss the direct questions of this civil war, in which we are engaged, and in which protection is a foregone conclusion, and a wise man never wastes his strength on a fruitless enterprise. My position shall at present, for the most part, be indicated by my votes and by the resolutions and motions which I may submit.

But there are many questions incident to the war and to its prosecution, about which I have somewhat to say now.

Mr. Chairman, the President, in the message before us, demands the extraordinary sum of \$100,000,000, and asks us to register the greater part of the public debt of the State and Federal, at the close of the Revolution in 1783, and four times as much as the total expenditures during the three years' war with Great Britain in 1812.

Sir, that sum is a vast sum, and I again hold up, and to which I gave my whole heart and my utmost loyalty, commits to Congress alone the power to borrow money and to fix the purposes to which it shall be applied, and expressly limits any appropriations to the term of two years.

Representative, therefore, must judge for himself, upon his conscience and oath, and before God and the country, of the justice and wisdom and policy of the President's demand, and whenever this House shall have become a mere rubber stamp, and the Executive decrees of the Executive will be high time to abolish it. But I have a right, I believe, Sir, to say that however gentlemen upon this side of the chamber may differ finally as to the war, we are yet firmly and incoherently united in one thing at least, and that is the determination that our civil rights and dignities and privileges as the representatives of the people shall be maintained in their spirit and to the very letter. And be this as it may, I do know that there are some here present who are resolved to assert and exercise their rights, with becoming decency and moderation, certainly, but at the same time fully, freely, and at every hazard.

Sir, it is an ancient and wise practice of the English Commons, to precede all votes of supplies by an inquiry into abuses and grievances, and especially into any infringement of the constitution and the laws by the Executive. Let us follow this safe practice. We are now in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and in the exercise of my right and my duty as a Representative, and availing myself of the latitude of debate allowed me, I propose to consider the present state of the nation, and supply also some few of the many opinions of the President in his message before us. Sir, he has undertaken to give us information of the state of the Union, as the constitution requires him to do, and it is his duty, as a honest Executive, to make that information full, impartial and complete, instead of spreading before us a labored and lawfully vindicated of his own course of policy—a policy which has precipitated us into a terrible and bloody revolution, and admits the fact, he declares to-day, we are in the midst of a general civil war, not now a mere petty insurrection, to be suppressed in twenty days by a proclamation and a posse comitatus of three months' militia.

Sir, it has been the misfortune of the President from the beginning that he has totally and wholly underestimated the magnitude and character of the revolution with which he had to deal, or surely he never would have ventured upon the wicked and lawless expedient of calling thirty million of people to arms against themselves without the counsel and authority of Congress. But when at last he found himself hemmed in by the revolution, and this city in danger, as he declares, he has taken the course of usurping power, which the constitution has expressly conferred upon us, Sir, and powers which Congress had but a little while before repeatedly and emphatically refused to exercise, or to permit him to exercise. But I shall recur to this point again.

Sir, the President, in his message, has undertaken also to give us a summary of the causes which have led to this present revolution. He has made out a case—he might, in my judgment, have made out a much stronger case—against the secessionists and disunionists of the South. All this, Sir, is very well as far as it goes. But the President does not go back far enough, nor

BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH.

VOL. XI.

CANTON, MISS., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1861.

NO. 31.

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

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